The Pyongyang Times

No. 51 (86) THURSDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1966 PYONGYANG, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

U.S. Will Not Be Able to Escape Stern Judgement

D.P.R.K. Government Issues Statement

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a statement on December 15, in which it branded the successive U.S. bombing of Hanoi as an outright challenge to all countries of the socialist camp and a felonious criminal act against the world's peace-loving people.

The grim situation created by the repeated bombing of the capital of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam by the U.S. air pirates makes it imperative for all socialist countries, world's revolutionary forces and peace-loving people to take measures to stop the impermissible piratical act of U.S. imperialism and render fuller, more powerful assistance to the Vietnamese people, the statement declared. The full text of the statement is on page 2.

Seventh Anniversary of Repatriation Work

Seven years have passed since the first repatriation ships arrived at Chongjin Port on December 16, 1959. During this period, the repatriation ships have made 143 sails between Chongjin and Niigata bringing from Japan over 88,000 Korean nationals to their genuine motherland, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The returnees from Japan, who were long subjected to national oppression and humiliation in the alien land, are enjoying a new, happy life in their motherland. The Sato government of Japan, however, is persistently obstructing the repatriation work. So long as there are applicants for home-coming, the repatriation operation must continue.

Photo shows Pyongyang citizens welcoming the first batch of returnees from Japan in December 1959.

GREETINGS

✦ **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, sent on December 18 a message of greetings to **L.I. Brezhnev**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union on the latter's 60th birthday.

✦ **Kim Il Sung**, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received on December 8 a telegram from **Moktar Ould Daddar**, President of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, in reply to his message of greetings sent to the latter on the national day of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania.

Pyongyang Citizens Protest against U.S. Air Pirates

On December 17 citizens of Pyongyang held a mass meeting lashing at the U.S. imperialists for their bombing of Hanoi, the capital of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

The meeting hall was packed to overflowing with citizens of various social strata who gathered with towering indignation at the barbarous crimes of the U.S. imperialists committed against the fraternal Vietnamese people.

The meeting was attended by Comrades Ri Yong Ho, Kim Do Man and Ko Hyok and other high-ranking officials and generals of the People's Army.

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Reply from Cambodia

Foreign Minister Pak Sung Chul of the D.P.R.K. received on December 12 a telegram from Norodom Purissara, Foreign Minister of the Royal Government of Cambodia, in which the latter expressed gratitude for the December 1 statement of the Foreign Ministry of the D.P.R.K. denouncing the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys for another act of armed aggression on Cambodia.

Stressing that the statement of the D.P.R.K. Foreign Ministry was received with great interest, the telegram expressed, in the name of the Royal Government of Cambodia and the Cambodian people, heartfelt thanks to the Government of the D.P.R.K. and the Korean people for their precious inspiration to and fraternal solidarity with the Cambodian people in the just struggle against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys, and for independence, sovereignty, neutrality and territorial integrity.

Korean Ambassador to Syria Presents Credentials

Pak In Gun, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the Syrian Arab Republic presented his credentials to Nureddin Attassi, Head of State of the S.A.R., on December 14.

There were speeches of Korean Ambassador Pak In Gun and the Syrian Head of State on the occasion.

Withdraw U.S. Troops, Dissolve "UNCURK"

Foreign Ministry Issues Statement

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sternly denounced the U.N. "resolution" on the "Korean question," which was illegally adopted under the coercion of the United States in total encroachment upon the wishes of the Korean people, without the participation of the D.P.R.K. representative, and declared it null and void.

The D.P.R.K. Foreign Ministry issued on December 17 a statement concerning the "resolution" adopted at the current session of the Political Committee of the U.N. General Assembly on the "Korean question."

The statement pointed out: The Korean question, a question of restoring the unification of a temporarily divided territory, is an internal affair that must be solved by the Korean people themselves. But it is natural that once the Korean question is discussed at the United Nations the representative of the D.P.R.K., a party concerned, should be permitted to participate in it.

No "condition" whatsoever should be attached to the matter.

It is none other than the United States which tramples underfoot the U.N. Charter and smears its authority.

The withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea is the prerequisite to a durable peace in Korea and the solution of the Korean question.

The United Nations should discontinue any more illegal discussion of the "Korean question" and withdraw the U.S. troops which are occupying South Korea in the name of the U.N. signboard and dissolve the "UNCURK" without delay.

See page 2 for the full text of the statement.

"Support-South Vietnam Week" Opens

A variety of functions are taking place in our country to mark the week of "support to the South Vietnamese people in their struggle against U.S. imperialism and for national salvation" (December 16-22).

Mass Meetings

The employees of the Pyongyang Combined Textile Mill held on December 15 a big meeting in celebration of the 6th birthday of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation.

Invited to the meeting was Ba Ngoc Ho, head of the Permanent Mission of the South Vietnam

(Continued on Page 3)

Government Statement

(Full Text)

The U.S. imperialists are taking a new, extremely grave step for escalating the aggressive war against the Vietnamese people.

Over the past two days of the 13th and 14th the U.S. air pirates again committed bestial atrocities by bombing and strafing many places in Hanoi including the sector where foreign embassies are located as well as residential quarters in the environs of the city, killing or wounding more than one hundred peaceable inhabitants and destroying many houses.

In the recent ten days or so the U.S. imperialist aggressors bombed Hanoi, the capital of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, on four occasions.

The successive bombing of Hanoi is an outright challenge to all the countries of the socialist camp and a heinous criminal act against the peace-loving people of the whole world.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people are expressing burning indignation against the criminal atrocity of U.S. imperialism and roundly condemning it.

All the people of the world who love peace and justice are vigorously denouncing the bestial bombing of Hanoi by the U.S. air pirates.

Through the intensification of their air raids on Hanoi, the U.S. imperialists are foolishly attempting to recover from the repeated setbacks in their war of aggression in Vietnam and intimidate and subdue the Vietnamese people. This only serves to expose more clearly the real intention of U.S. imperialism to continue to expand the war and reveal thoroughly the brazen trickery of their much-vaunted "peace negotiations" and their wily artifice.

The policy of war escalation the U.S. imperialist aggressors are doggedly clinging to will be of no help to them, it will only bring them a more crushing defeat.

No escalation of war will save U.S. imperialism from the imminent doom in Vietnam.

No matter how desperately the U.S. imperialists may try, they will never be able to break the resolute fighting will of the heroic Vietnamese people who have stood up to defend the North, liberate the South and reunify their fatherland.

The Vietnamese people's army and people have already brought down over 1,600 U.S. planes which had intruded into the territorial air of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and committed heinous atrocities, and have captured many U.S. air pirates.

The Vietnamese people have dealt heavy blows to the U.S. aggressors and won great victory in the battle and production. This is a stern warning to the U.S. imperialists who are trying to expand the war.

The U.S. imperialists' ill-advised policy of escalating their war of aggression is already doomed. If the U.S. imperialist aggressors do not give up their manoeuvrings to escalate the war of aggression in Vietnam, it will result only in hastening their final defeat.

The entire fighting people of North and South Vietnam are filling with firm determination to fight more resolutely against the U.S. aggressors if they run wilder, and win victory, braving any sacrifices and difficulties.

The grave situation created by the repeated bombing of Hanoi, the capital of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, by the U.S. imperialist air pirates makes it imperative for all the socialist countries, the world's revolutionary forces and peace-loving people to take measures to stop the imperialist piratical act of U.S. imperialism and render fuller, more powerful assistance to the Vietnamese people.

In the future, too, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people will fight together with the Vietnamese people against the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the common enemy, and will render more actively every form of necessary assistance to the Vietnamese people.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea fully supports the December 14 statement of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, which denounced the U.S. imperialists' barbarous bombing of Hanoi and made it clear once again that it would advance heroically with the firm determination to rout the U.S. imperialist aggressors and win final victory.

The Vietnamese question must be settled by the Vietnamese people themselves.

The U.S. imperialists must stop at once their bombing and all other acts of war against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, pull out of South Vietnam, taking their aggressor troops and mercenaries, abolish all their military bases in South Vietnam and strictly respect the fundamental national rights of the Vietnamese people.

If the U.S. imperialists escalate their war of aggression in Vietnam and continue their bombing of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, defying the strong opposition and repeated warnings of the Vietnamese people and the world's people, they will be held entirely responsible for all the consequences arising therefrom and will not be able to escape a stern judgement.

Statement of Foreign Ministry

(Full Text)

The Political Committee of the 21st United Nations General Assembly discussed the question on the "withdrawal of all U.S. forces and other foreign troops, which are occupying South Korea under the U.N. flag, and the dissolution of the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" and the so-called "Korean question" based on the "Annual Report of the "UNCURK".

The proposal for the withdrawal of the U.S. forces from South Korea and the dissolution of the "UNCURK," which fully conforms to the U.N. Charter and the cause of Korea's unification, enjoyed extensive support from the delegates of many countries.

Nevertheless, this just proposal could not produce appropriate results owing to shameful obstruction by the United States.

At the current session, as at the previous ones, U.S. imperialism resorted to every concievable ruse to achieve its aggressive aim.

Ignoring the just demand of many countries for the participation of the representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the U.N. debate on the Korean question, the United States barred it by fabricating through intrigue and swindle a preposterous "resolution" on the so-called "conditional invitation" of the D.P.R.K. representative.

The U.S. imperialists are most afraid that the participation of the D.P.R.K. representative in the debate on the Korean question may expose their colonial rule in South Korea and their criminal manoeuvrings for the provocation of a new war in Korea.

The Korean question, a question of restoring the unification of a temporarily divided territory, is an internal affair that must be solved by the Korean people themselves. But it is natural that once the Korean question is discussed at the United Nations the representative of the D.P.R.K., a party concerned, should be permitted to participate in it.

No "condition" whatsoever should be attached to this matter. To attach an absurd "condition" to the participation of the parties concerned in the U.N. debate on the Korean question is a violation of the U.N. Charter and an intolerable insult to the national dignity of the Korean people.

It is none other than the United States which tramples underfoot the U.N. Charter and smears its authority.

U.S. imperialism is illegally occupying South Korea and enforcing the policy of colonial enslavement and an aggressive policy under the flag of the United Nations.

In the current session, the United States, after precluding the participation of the D.P.R.K. representative by employing every despicable means and method, again forcibly passed by mobilizing its satellites an illegal resolution on the so-called "Korean question," which justifies the occupation of South Korea by the "U.N. forces" and the activity of the "UNCURK," talking about the "restoration of peace and security" in Korea.

It is preposterous, indeed, for the U.S. imperialist aggressors, who have turned South Korea into their colony and are trying to perpetuate the artificial division of Korea, to allege that the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. troops is somehow sort of "peace" and "security."

The Government of the D.P.R.K. sternly condemns the "resolution" on the "Korean question," which was illegally adopted under the coercion of the United States in total encroachment upon the wishes of the Korean people, without the participation of the D.P.R.K. representative, and declares it null and void.

It is the aim of U.S. imperialists who obstruct the fair solution of the question of Korea's unification.

Owing to the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. aggressor forces, the division of the territory and the split of the homogeneous nation have continued for over twenty years.

The occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces and their policy of colonial enslavement are aggressive acts of violating the principles of recognised international law on territorial integrity, respect for sovereignty and non-interference in another's internal affairs.

The "U.N. forces" in South Korea are none other than the aggressive troops of the United States. All the acts of the U.S. troops in South Korea show that they are colonial occupation troops in the full sense of the term.

U.S. imperialism holds control over all political, economic and military spheres and lords it over people as the colonial ruler in South Korea.

The U.S. troops which exercise unlimited power in South Korea are imposing immeasurable misfortunes and sufferings upon the people of South Korea.

They regard the South Korean people with intolerable national contempt and commit without hesitation all kinds of brigandish atrocities against them.

U.S. imperialism makes the Pak Jung Hi clique enforce the fascist terror rule in South Korea, depriving the people of the most elementary democratic rights and brutally suppressing and murdering anyone who utters a word about peaceful unification.

It has brought together the South Korean puppet clique and the Japanese militarists politically, economically and militarily through the "South Korea-Japan Treaty" and is scheming to frame up, on this basis, a new single "anti-communist military alliance" by whipping together its puppets and satellite countries in Asia and the Pacific region in an attempt to maintain the tottering system of colonial rule in South Korea and Asia.

The United States makes much noise about the non-existent "Communist menace" and "danger of invasion from the North" in an effort to justify the occupation of South Korea by its troops and cover up its schemes for the provocation of a new war.

But it is the United States itself that is increasing tension in Korea and frantically preparing for war.

The United States has expanded South Korea's puppet armed forces on a big scale and illegally shipped large quantities of new-type weapons and combat material into South Korea in violation of the Korean Armistice Agreement, thereby turning that part of Korea into a nuclear-rocket base.

On the other hand, it is ceaselessly committing hostile provocations on the ground, sea and air in the air against the northern part of Korea.

The criminal provocations and war racket of the U.S. side have become all the more undisguised since the "Manila Conference" and U.S. President Johnson's visit to South Korea some time ago.

In November alone, the U.S. side perpetrated 775 acts of provocation, including armed attacks against the northern part of Korea.

Today tension is rising to a new pitch in Korea owing to the U.S. imperialists' aggression and machinations for a new war.

The occupation of South Korea by the U.S. troops is a menace to peace in Korea and Asia and the chief obstacle to Korea's unification.

The U.S. aggressor forces must withdraw from South Korea without delay.

The withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea is prerequisite to a durable peace in Korea and the solution of the Korean question.

The "UNCURK," a genuine instrument of aggression serving U.S. imperialism, which beautifies U.S. policy of colonial enslavement in South Korea, must be disbanded unconditionally.

The "UNCURK" in direct opposition to its name, is a "Commission" for perpetuating the division of Korea and an instrument for concocting and helping in the aggression of U.S. imperialism.

The disgraceful nature of the "UNCURK" has long been exposed to the world.

It lauds the fascist terror rule of the South Korean puppet regime as an "inspiring demonstration of democracy" and even describes as rule of "peace" and "justice" the selling by the Pak Jung Hi clique of huge numbers of South Korean youths as cannon fodder in the aggressive war of U.S. imperialism against the Vietnamese people and their service as a faithful henchman of U.S. imperialism in opposing the national-liberation struggle of the Asian and African peoples.

It is utterly unreasonable to recognise as an "organ representing the United Nations" the "UNCURK," an aggressive instrument of U.S. imperialism, whose sole business is to cover up and whitewash the aggressive policy of the United States in the name of the U.N., and to conduct on this basis certain "debate" on the so-called "Annual Report" submitted by it.

The United Nations should discontinue any more illegal discussion of the "Korean question and withdraw the U.S. forces which are occupying South Korea in the name of the U.N. and dissolve the "UNCURK" without delay.

The question of Korea's unification is a domestic issue of the Korean people, in which no one should be allowed to interfere.

The D.P.R.K. Government and the entire Korean people will surely accomplish the independent unification of the country by the Koreans themselves with the support of all peace-loving countries and peoples of the world who wish to see the fair solution of the Korean question.

Pyongyang Citizens Protest against U.S. Pirates

(Continued from Page 1)

Also present were Le Thiet Hung, Ambassador, and staff members of the Vietnamese Embassy in Pyongyang and the members of the Permanent Mission of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation, Vietnamese guests and students studying in this country.

Chairman Gang Hui Won of the Pyongyang municipality addressed the meeting first.

He said:

"The repeated bombing of Hanoi by the U.S. imperialist aggressors constitutes not only a grave criminal act against the Vietnamese people but also a direct challenge to all the countries of the socialist camp and an atrocious criminal action against the peace-loving people in Asia and the world.

"The Korean people, who regard the struggle of the Vietnamese people as their own, will give the heroic Vietnamese people more powerful assistance until the latter win complete victory over the U.S. aggressors."

And he stressed:

"The Korean people will go to the Vietnam front and fight shoulder to shoulder with the Vietnamese people in the same trench whenever the latter need them."

His speech was followed by Chairman Hwang Won No of the Central Committee of the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea, Chairman Hong Sun Ghwa of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, Chairman Kim Ok Sun of the Central Committee of Democratic Women's Union of Korea and Vice-Chairman Jo Sung Hun of the C.C. of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea.

"The peoples of the countries of the socialist camp," the speakers remarked unanimously, "will not impassively look on the U.S. imperialist aggressors who are behaving rashly to escalate the war of aggression in Vietnam, indiscriminately bombing Hanoi." They stressed that the peoples of all socialist countries should take practical measures to check the brigandish aggressive action of the U.S. imperialists and give more active and powerful assistance to the fighting Vietnamese people.

Vietnamese Ambassador also took the floor amidst a thunderous applause of the attendants.

SUPPORT-SOUTH VIETNAM WEEK

(Continued from Page 1)

National Front for Liberation in Korea.

Addressing the meeting, Gang Jae Won, director of the Mill said that the founding of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation, —the sole, genuine representative of the South Vietnamese people, in the thick of the heroic struggle against American imperialism and for national salvation marked a milestone in the life of the Vietnamese people and their anti-U.S. national-salvation struggle.

He stressed that great victories the South Vietnamese people had won in their war of resistance against American imperialism and for national salvation under the leadership of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation were the source of immense inspiration to the world's people in their struggle against imperialism and for peace, democracy, national independence and socialism, and were contributing greatly to the cause of peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

He went on: Today the Vietnam question is the focus of the struggle between the world's revolutionary people and the reactionary forces. It, therefore, is the sacred duty of all the socialist countries as well as the anti-imperialist, revolutionary forces and the peace-loving people all over the world to oppose the U.S. war of aggression in Vietnam and to support the struggle of the Vietnamese people in every way.

The director was followed by Bu Ngoc Ho, head of the Permanent Mission of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation in Pyongyang.

He told the meeting: The South Vietnamese people are fully determined to accomplish at all costs their glorious and lofty tasks of liberating the South, defending the North and reunifying their country under the leadership of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation and will fight the American imperialists until the last Yankee is wiped out in their beloved country, regardless of how long it will take—five,, ten or twenty years, or one or two generations.

There were also gatherings in honour of the 6th birthday of the SVNFL in Hamhung, Kaesong and other provincial capitals, factories and other enterprises, schools and government organs.

Photo Exhibition and Film Show

The Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the Central Committee of the Korean Committee for Supporting the Struggle of the South Vietnamese People opened a photo exhibition and film show at the House of Culture with the title of Chollima in Pyongyang on December 16 in celebration of the sixth birthday of the SVNFL.

On view at the photo exhibition were nearly 200 photographs showing the unyielding fighting spirit and peerless heroism displayed by the South Vietnamese people in the struggle against the U.S. aggressors and their henchmen and exposing barbarities committed by the American imperialists in South Vietnam.

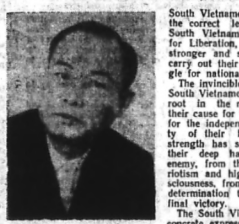
South Vietnamese documentary "We'll Win" and Korean feature film "Defenders of Height 1,211" were shown on the occasion.

Lecture Meeting

The Central Committee of the Korean Journalists' Union organized a lecture meeting on December 15 to mark the week of "Support to the South Vietnamese people in their anti-U.S. national-salvation struggle" and the "Week of solidarity with the Vietnamese journalists and people" which is observed under the decision of the sixth conference of the International Organization of Journalists.

THE ONLY GENUINE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SOUTH VIETNAMESE PEOPLE

BU NGOC HO, Head of the Permanent Mission of the SVNFL in Korea



As the policy of neo-colonialism and the "special war" was sure to fail, the White House and the Pentagon hurriedly sent hundreds of thousands of GIs and the mercenaries of their satellites to South Vietnam, a little country situated 8,000 miles away from the U.S.A. with the aim of fighting against "Communist agression," of "safeguarding liberty." U.S. strategists themselves noisily boasted that they have "regained the initiative" and they would launch the so-called "dry-season strategic counterattack."

At the end of November when McNamara rushed to Saigon, however, he was "surprised" to see the GIs and the puppet troops were badly mauled on the battlefields by the South Vietnamese people. But this is what happened last year. When the second "dry-season counterattack" began this year, perhaps, the Secretary of Defence was not "surprised," because he had declared that "the U.S. will not be defeated in South Vietnam." But only nearly two months have passed since the launching of the new "counterattack" before the list of casualties of GIs is growing longer, in keeping with the rythm of the intensified aggressive war.

Besides the deadly blow dealt by the regular liberation army, the flame of guerrilla warfare is spreading far and wide, encircling the enemy from all directions. Repeated blows have been dealt to Saigon, Tayninh, Kontum, Tan Son Nhat and Saigon again, to mention some of the major ones alone. And Cabot Lodge was at a loss: "Till now, we have no means to prevent such an attack."

It is quite clear that the South Vietnamese people, under the correct leadership of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation, are becoming stronger and stronger as they carry out their anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation.

The invincible strength of the South Vietnamese people has its root in the righteousness of their cause for the right to live, for the independence and liberty of their fatherland. This strength has sprung out from their deep hatred against the enemy, from their burning patriotism and high political consciousness, from their will and determination to fight till the final victory.

The South Vietnam NFL is a concrete expression of their invincible strength and represents the profound aspiration and iron will of the South Vietnamese people. Their history and actual struggle have eloquently proved this typical character of theirs.

Let us go back to 1960 and read an excerpt from a French paper "La Tribune des Nations" in its November 25 issue: "South Vietnam is a volcano about to erupt. this is admitted by Diem himself. One cannot better characterize the situation of a country where all social strata nurture an implacable hatred for the Administration. On previous occasions, we have mentioned here the most unpopular political actions of Mr. Diem: active preparations for war, herding of peasants into camps called 'prosperity zones,' endless 'mopping-up' operations, abolition of all freedoms, enslavement of the national economy to U.S. interests."

This volcano erupted in 1959-1960 in the huge outburst of a co-ordinated uprising of the people sweeping the countryside. And there is no need of explaining that this movement was not a Communist-led one, because the American Review "Foreign Affairs" in its issue of January 1958 frankly wrote that "We hide our goals under the watchwords of collective defence and of fighting against Communism. We know, however, that these are mere deceptions."

The South Vietnam NFL was born of the mass patriotic struggle involving broad patriotic strata and elements in South Vietnam for the overthrow of the rule of the U.S. imperialists and their flunkeys, for the realization of independence, democracy, peace and neutrality with a view to peacefully reunifying the fatherland.

Since then the struggle has been pushed ahead vigorously according to the political programme of the South Vietnam NFL. Holding high the banner of the "determination to fight and vanquish the U.S. imperialist agressors," the South Vietnam NFL has quickly broadened its ranks among the masses of the patriotic people, developed the precious revolutionary traditions of the people, led them from victory to victory and become the genuine leader and organizer of the anti-U.S. struggle. The prestige and authority of the NFL has spread and strengthened steadily in the areas temporarily occupied by the enemy.

Under the leadership of the NFL, the South Vietnamese people have waged a stout struggle against the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys, combining the armed struggle with the political struggle and intensifying political agitation in the puppet army. Thus they have been able to assail the enemy everywhere, at any moment, by various methods and with any kind of weapon, wiped out more than 820,000 enemies from 1961 to September 1966, isolated the puppet regime greatly, quickened the disintegration of the puppet-armed forces and promoted the anti-war movement among the GIs and the troops of satellite nations. It is the NFL, the genuine representative of the South Vietnamese people, which has victoriously led the armed resistance against the aggression of the most powerful of the imperialist powers, the U.S.A.

In the field of state management, some figures about the life in the liberated areas which occupy four-fifths of the territory and two-thirds of the inhabitants of South Vietnam are sufficient to demonstrate the real functions of the NFL, a national-democratic power. Two million hectares of land were distributed to the landless or poor peasants, 17 national minorities have come to possess their own new alphabets and the primary and middle schools with the enrollment of more than 700,000 students.

The external policy of peace and neutrality, of supporting the liberation movement has gained the sympathy of and achieved good relations with many countries. The political line of the Front is supported by many countries and by the progressive humanity. The Front's banner of national salvation and justice is fluttering from Peking, Pyongyang, Moscow, Prague to Algiers, Havana, Cairo and even in the streets of Washington. The Front's voice, the genuine voice of the South Vietnamese people, is heard on nearly all the rostrums of important international conferences. The vigorous voice supporting the just cause of the Front is heard all over the world.

All the above-mentioned facts prove that the NFL is the only genuine representative of 14 million South Vietnamese people. The NFL is unquestionably the decisive political force in South Vietnam which determines the development of South Vietnam situation.

If the U.S.A refuses to recognize this, the people of South Vietnam will show them how to behave.

The position of the South Vietnamese people and their Front is a consistent one.

No schemes or methods, however sinister and cunning, and no force on earth, however brutal, will make us depart from the road we have chosen or force us to sell off our sacred national rights.

Unless the U.S. imperialists stop their aggressive war, withdraw all U.S. and satellite troops and weapons from South Vietnam, demolish all their military bases in South Vietnam, and let the South Vietnamese people settle their own affairs by themselves, all our people will continue to hold their guns firmly and fight resolutely to the end. Our determination is fully embodied in the five-point statement (March 22, 1965) and we are ready to struggle, if necessary, for 10 years, 20 years or longer, through this and the next generation, to fulfil the historic tasks for our nation and our international duty in a most glorious way.

In connection with the sixth anniversary of the founding of the NFL, I would like to express here the sincere gratitude of the South Vietnamese people and the NFL for the strong and whole-hearted support extended to us by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Premier Kim Il Sung and by the friendly Korean people in our anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation. I also convey my thanks to all countries and peoples, and to those American people who have supported us.

Under the banner of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation, the South Vietnamese people, arms in hands, fight against the U.S. aggressors. The fighting South Vietnamese people are invincible.

Glory to Vietnamese People's Army

The founding of the Vietnamese People's Army on December 22, 1944 was a historic event which opened up a new phase of the Vietnamese people's armed struggle in their protracted war of resistance for the liberation and independence of their country.

Over the past twenty-two years after its birth, the Vietnamese People's Army, which has inherited the glorious revolutionary traditions, has grown into a strong army through the battles for crushing incessant provocative armed attacks of foreign imperialists, the U.S. aggressors in particular.

The Vietnamese People's Army is not only waging a heroic struggle against the U.S. aggressors and for the independence and reunification of its country but also stands guard firmly at the southeastern outpost of the socialist camp and contributes greatly to the defence of peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

The peoples and armies of Korea and Vietnam are fighting for the common cause and against the common enemy.

On the 22nd birthday of the Vietnamese People's Army, the Korean people extend warm fraternal congratulations and militant greetings to the men and officers of the Vietnamese People's Army and the Vietnamese people.

Solemn Declaration of Vietnamese People

The American aggressors bombed on December 13 and 14 Hanoi, the capital of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, in disregard of the strong protest of the peoples in Vietnam and the rest of the world.

Many formations of U.S. bombers bombed and strafed the area of foreign embassies and many populated areas in Hanoi.

The continuous bombing raids on Hanoi show that the United States has taken an extremely grave new step towards the escalation of the aggressive war in Vietnam. They are a wanton challenge to the Vietnamese people as well as to all the socialist countries and the peace-loving people of the world.

Along the line of war escalation established at the "Manila Conference" the United States is accelerating the preparations to attack the Democratic Republic of Vietnam by land and sea while staging bombing attacks on Hanoi on a full scale.

The United States is now seeking to hurl another tens of thousands of its soldiers and more troops of its satellites and followers in Asia and Europe into Vietnam. Eloquent proof of this is State Secretary Rusk's recent tour of Japan, Thailand and other Asian countries.

Everywhere he went he revealed America's intention further to escalate the Vietnam war and asked for more active support.

The Western press reports that Thailand-based B-52 bombers transferred from the Guam Island fly over the Democratic Republic of Vietnam on a bombing mission and that the American forces are taking a direct part in "anti-guerrilla" operations in Thailand. And the American military quarters are all the more openly calling for the sea blockade of and ground attacks on the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

The American imperialists are resorting desperately to the "escalation policy." But this will never help them find a way out and they will never be able to subdue the Vietnamese people.

The heroic people in both parts of Vietnam are fully determined to fight, overcoming difficulties and laying down their lives, if need be, against the U.S. imperialists who are becoming more and more desperate.

The December 14 statement of the D.R.V. Government is the solemn declaration of the firm resolve of the entire Vietnamese people to defeat the U.S. aggressors at all costs and their unshakable confidence in final victory.

The grave situation created by the recent bombing of Hanoi has made the world's people more deeply conscious that they should take actions to stop the unpardonable brigandish act of the American imperialists and give fuller, active support to the Vietnamese people.

The Korean people will continue to fight the U.S. aggressors, the common enemy, shoulder to shoulder with the Vietnamese people and give every form of necessary assistance to them.

The heroic Vietnamese people will surely defeat the U.S. invaders.

U.N., Don't Serve as U.S. Tool

The United States forced once again an illegal resolution on the "Korean question" through the Political Committee of the 21st U.N. General Assembly by employing every conceivable foul means and in defiance of the opposition of the representatives of many countries.

As usual, by exploiting this resolution they sought to justify their military occupation of South Korea and their policy of keeping national division and cover up their policy of aggression and war in South Korea.

Thus the United States has once again revealed for the whole world to see that it is responsible for the misfortunes and sufferings of the South Korean people, that it has been obstructing Korea's unification and that it has been seriously menacing peace and security in Korea and in other parts of Asia.

The Korean question, as is widely known, is one of restoring the unity of the temporarily divided country; it is an internal affair of the Korean people.

Korea's unification must be attained free from outside interference, on the independent, peaceful and democratic principles after the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea.

This is the only correct way of settling the Korean question and an appropriate measure fully conforming to the interests of peace and security in Korea and in the rest of Asia.

This is why at the U.N. General Assembly representatives of many countries demanded the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea, the dissolution of the "UNCURK," discontinuance of the debate on the "Korean question" in the United Nations and leaving the Korean question to the Koreans themselves.

This is in full accord with the goal of Korea's unification and the spirit of the U.N. Charter.

Nevertheless, the United States obstructed the realization of these just demands by resorting to all sorts of foul means and methods.

It whipped together its followers to force the "resolution" through the Political Committee of the U.N. General Assembly. The "resolution" reflecting America's demands says the U.S. troops must remain in South Korea and the "UNCURK" will continue to "function." This represents a repetition of the shop-worn slogan which the U.S. imperialists have chanted for nearly 20 years.

Their talk about the "U.N. forces" is meant to keep the occupation forces in South Korea in the name of the United Nations and realize their policy of aggression and war at all costs.

The "UNCURK" is nothing but an instrument being exploited by the United States to justify its aggressive policy. This has long been known to the world.

Occupation of South Korea by the U.S. aggressor army in the name of the U.N. and the existence of the "UNCURK" not only hamper the fair solution of the Korean question but also impair the "authority" of the United Nations.

In fact, the United Nations has had its Charter trampled down and its "authority" damaged by the United States. This was again patently proved in the course of the debate on the "Korean question" at the current U.N. General Assembly.

The question of Korea's unification which is an internal affair of the Koreans must and can be solved only by the Korean people themselves.

But, inasmuch as the Korean question is put on the agenda of the U.N. General Assembly under the duress of the United States, it is quite natural that the party concerned should ask for its participation in the debate on the question. For this reason, representatives of many nations demanded invitation of the representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the current U.N. General Assembly.

The United States, however, whipped together its followers by means of fraud, blackmail, threat and bribery and devised what they call "conditional invitation" calling for the "respect for the authority of the United Nations." It is only too clear that no one can lay down conditions when inviting the party concerned to the discussion of the problem affecting it.

The "conditional invitation" is an intolerable insult to the Korean people's sovereignty and national dignity and an outrageous violation of the U.N. Charter.

The U.S. imperialists demand recognition of the "authority of the United Nations" from the Korean people while they themselves are trampling it underfoot. This serves to show their true colours as the aggressor.

The United States hindered in every possible way the participation of the representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the debate on the "Korean question" for fear of the exposure of its policy of colonial enslavement in South Korea and its scheme to start another war in Korea.

The Korean people resolutely reject the unlawful "resolution on the Korean question" adopted under the duress of the United States and declare it null and void.

The United Nations should no longer allow itself to be used by the U.S. imperialists for aggressive purposes.

If it sincerely wants to preserve its "authority" and prevent any damage to it, the United Nations should cancel the unlawful "resolutions" on Korea and discontinue the debate on the "Korean question."

The U.S. aggressor troops carrying the name of the "U.N. forces" should pull out of South Korea immediately and the "UNCURK," an instrument serving the U.S. aggressors, must be disbanded. That this is urgent was proved in the course of the debate on the "Korean question" in the Political Committee of the current U.N. General Assembly.

One Year of S. Korea-Japan Collusion

On December 18, 1965 the Sato Government and the Pak Jung Hi puppet regime exchanged "ratifications of the South Korea-Japan Treaty," and proclaimed the start of "normalization of diplomatic relations" between South Korea and Japan. One year has passed since then.

At the time when the South Korea-Japan talks for "normalization of diplomatic relations" began, former U.S. Secretary of State John Foster Dulles stressed with no equivocation: "What is of paramount importance in forming an anti-Communist military alliance among Japan, South Korea and Taiwan is to restore diplomatic relations between Japan and South Korea."

Washington's long-cherished plan has been realized, so to speak.

Developments of one year following the conclusion of the "South Korea-Japan Treaty" prove that this treaty is a real military treaty cooked up by the United States to put the Japanese militarists into action for the reinvasion of Korea and the rest of Asia and is a product of the U.S. policy in Asia. As a result of the conclusion of the "South Korea-Japan Treaty," a triple military alliance has virtually been formed among the United States, Japan and South Korea. And, linked up with a series of bilateral military alliances the United States concluded with its lackeys in Asia, this has solidified the foundation for knocking together a single military alliance covering the East Pacific and the Asian region.

The Japanese militarists regard their service to U.S. aggression in Asia as the shortest way for conquering Asia again. The "South Korea-Japan Treaty," therefore, was a treaty paving the way for their readvance. And for the Asian people, this was a warning against the approach of Japanese reaggression.

Over the past year, the Japanese militarists began in real earnest their infiltration into South Korea's political, economic, military and cultural fields.

They gave the Pak Jung Hi gang a huge amount of political funds, took a hand in wirepulling the South Korean puppet regime and laid a foundation for converting South Korea into a "joint counter" of U.S.-Japanese monopoly capital and a joint military base.

Through the "South Korea-Japan Treaty" the Japanese militarists, while strengthening their military co-operation with the South Korean puppets, are pushing ahead with preparations for establishing a U.S.-Japan-South Korea joint operation system. In anticipation of a state of war in Korea, they are reorganizing their munitions industry so that it can meet the requirement of South Korea for war supplies. Japan's "third defence build-up plan" reflects the system of providing South Korea with military goods.

As is already laid bare by the "Operation Three Arrows Plan" and the "Bul Run Operation," the Japanese militarists are making preparations for dispatching Japanese troops to South Korea in expectation of the "second Korean war" to be waged in joint operation with the United

Syria's Just Action

The Syrian Government has recently seized the properties of the U.S., British and French-owned "Iraqi Oil Company" and then sealed up its pipelines that run across the country from North Iraq to the Mediterranean.

This is a fully justifiable action to put an end to the economic plunder by the imperialist monopolies and liquidate their foothold of aggression, and to fortify the economic foundation of the country and consolidate its national independence.

We in Korea who have always followed with keen interest the cause of the Syrian people extend full support to the recent measure taken by the Syrian Government.

The U.S.-led imperialists, displeased with the aspiration and advance of the Syrian people towards independent development, have been exerting constant economic pressure on and posing military threat against this country and devising all sorts of subversive and destructive schemes against it.

It is generally known that the United States stagemanaged the abortive attempt at overthrowing the Syrian Government some time ago and now stands behind the recent ceaseless and pernicious anti-Syrian plots of the Israeli expansionists.

These aggressive moves of U.S. imperialism and its allies, however, have been smashed each time by the counter-blow of the Syrian people.

The recent action taken by the Syrian Government is a manifestation of the firm resolve of the Syrian people to continue to strive for the consolidation of their national independence and the development of their national economy, rejecting any pressure and threat of the imperialists.

This just step of the Syrian people is enlisting positive support of Iraq and other neighbouring Arab nations and of the justice-loving people of the world.

If the U.S.-led imperialists challenge the lawful measure of Syria, a sovereign state, they will surely meet with a resolute resistance of her people and will be unable to escape the denunciation of the world's people.

Bonds of Friendship Between Korean and African Peoples

JON BYONG CHOL, Vice-Chairman of the Korean-African Friendship Association

December 21 this year marks the first anniversary of the founding of the Korean-African Friendship Association.

Africa is making giant strides. Today new Africa advancing while fighting is exerting an increasing influence on every aspect of international life.

The brilliant achievements the peoples of the United Arab Republic, Guinea, Mali, Algeria, Tanzania, the Congo(B), Mauritania, Somalia and many other African countries have made in building a new life and their role on the international arena are making outstanding contributions to foiling the imperialist policy of aggression, to safeguarding world peace and promoting the progress of mankind.

The sanguinary armed struggle waged by the peoples of Angola, Mozambique and Portuguese Guinea for national liberation, the struggle of the South-West African and Rhodesian peoples against racism, play an important part in fulfilling the revolutionary tasks of our era for the final liquidation of imperialism and colonialism on a world-wide scale.

In recent years, the contacts and the bonds of friendship between the Korean and African peoples, despite the machinations of the imperialists to undermine friendship and solidarity among nations, have developed and strengthened. In view of this trend, the Korean-African Friendship Association was founded in Pyongyang last year.

The Korean-African Friendship Association, founded amid the deep concern of the entire people in North Korea, has contributed a great deal to further developing the relations of friendship and the cultural ties between the Korean and African peoples and strengthening solidarity with each other in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism.

In the past year the Association further deepened mutual understanding of the Korean and African peoples through exchanges of many delegations and mutual visits of individual public figures. And it provided opportunities for the exchange of valuable views on and experiences in matters of common concern.

In this way the Korean people have deepened their knowledge of the brilliant cultures and life of the African peoples and of their aspirations, struggle and endeavours. This, needless to say, has given the Korean and African peoples deeper understanding of their common aspiration and common cause, and rendered more vitality to their friendship and solidarity. We regard this as a very valuable achievement.

Our Association will give more active support to the African peoples in their just struggle and do its best further to develop the relations of co-operation.

On this occasion we wish the African peoples more shining successes in their national-liberation struggle and their endeavours for the development of their countries

At 9th National Art Exhibition:

Oil Painting "People's Enmity at Sinchon" by Kim Jong Sop

This painting in oils is based on the atrocities the U.S. imperialists perpetrated in Sinchon, South Hwanghae Province, during the temporary retreat of the Korean People's Army in the Korean war.

The U.S. aggressors killed many Korean patriots on the shores of the lake at Sinchon shown here.

The painter represents the atrocities of the U.S. aggressors through the tragic event and shows the Korean people's burning enmity against the enemy.

The characters in the picture—an old woman, young people and guerrillas — show in their expression their firm determination to punish the U.S. imperialists and win victory at all costs.

The clouds in the sky and the water of the lake seem to be resentful with a thought of revenge.

Use of bright colours to bring the characters into bold relief is one of the traits of this painting.

Kim U Sun

Stern Warning

AT MAC MEETING

The 236th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission was held in Panmunjom on December 16 at the proposal of our side.

According to the statement made at the meeting by Major General Pak Jung Guk, senior member of our side, the United States side committed hostile acts of sending various naval vessels into the sea off Gosong on the east coast on 58 occasions in 13 days from December 3 to 15, in wanton violations of the Armistice Agreement.

Recently the United States side again brought F-5A fighters, C-46 transporters and C-54 sky trucks and transferred them to the South Korean puppet army, and it is also planning to bring in several destroyers in the near future, Major General Pak pointed out.

He strongly demanded the United States side immediately stop its provocations and ship out of Korea all the new-type weapons and combat equipment it had illegally introduced into South Korea.

Should the U.S. side continue to perpetrate provocations against our side to unleash another aggressive war in Korea it will only result in the total ruin of the U.S. aggressors themselves, he warned.

States and for starting an aggressive war on Korea, China and the Soviet Union. Military exercises under the condition of such simulated war are taking place extensively. They have placed the revision of the Japanese constitution on the order of the day in the hope of legalizing their dispatch of troops abroad.

All this shows that the Japanese militarists' plan for the reaggression against Asia has entered the stage of execution, going beyond the scope of a mere conception.

Another proof of this is the unconditional support to and the full-scale involvement in the U.S. war in Vietnam.

The Sato Government undertakes the production and transport to South Vietnam of war materials for the U.S. forces and has its combat personnel serving the South Vietnam war in the name of the "crew of landing craft."

The Japanese militarists playing the role of the on-the-spot general agent of U.S. imperialism in the execution of Johnson's "Asiaism" are taking the lead also in the furtherance of the U.S. policy of political and economic control over Asian countries being carried out in the name of regional "co-operation" and "development."

The Pak Jung Hi clique actively following the U.S.-Japanese policy of aggression are seeking to save their puppet regime from crisis and prevent their downfall by inviting the Japanese militarist forces.

They keep South Korea's economy under the double control of the U.S.-Japanese monopolies for a meagre sum of dollars and yen and offer South Korea as America's advance base for aggression in Asia.

U.S. imperialists are in a frenzy to open the "second Vietnam front" in Korea, while frantically expanding the Vietnam war. And they are involving the Japanese militarist forces deeper and deeper in this intrigue.

The Japanese militarists are running headlong towards aggression and war against the people in Asia and the rest of the world with the American backing by the same methods as they employed in the past.

Developments which have taken place in one year after the conclusion of the "South Korea-Japan Treaty" urge all who cherish peace in Asia and the rest of the world to pay adequate attention to the danger of the aggressive militarist forces of Japan revived and rearmed by U.S. imperialism.

Pak Chun Sul

Committee for Welcoming D.P.R.K. Women's Volleyball Team Formed in Japan

The Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan formed in Tokyo on December 12 a committee for welcoming the team of the D.P.R.K. to the 5th World Women's Volleyball Championships scheduled for January next year.

The meeting resolved on unfolding a powerful campaign in demand of the immediate withdrawal of the unjust steps the Japan Volleyball Association had taken with regard to the name of the D.P.R.K. team, the hoisting of the national flag, the playing of the national anthem, and the number of team members.

Meanwhile, on the same day Japanese public figures of broad circles had a preparatory meeting in Tokyo for the formation of a committee for warm welcome of the women's volleyball team of our country.

The meeting decided on launching a drive for the withdrawal of the unreasonable restrictions on the Korean team. The meeting decided on setting up before the end of the year a committee for welcoming the D.P.R.K. women's volleyball team and actively working to enlist people of broad sections in this drive.

Yoichi Fukushima, member of the Japan Science Council, said:

"We'll enlist people of various sections to accord the Korean women's volleyball team a warm welcome and, at the same time, I deem it necessary to work actively for preclusion of politics from the exchange of sports teams, workers in the cultural field and scientists."

Koreans in Japan

Repatriation Problem

Seven years have passed since the first repatriation ship arrived at Chongjin Port on December 16, 1959.

During this period, the repatriation ships have made 143 sails between Chongjin and Niigata bringing from Japan over 86,000 Korean nationals to their genuine motherland, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The repatriation of the Korean nationals in Japan to their own country was realized thanks to the deep concern of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the fate and life of the overseas compatriots, to their protracted, stubborn struggle and to the support and encouragement from the Japanese people and fair public opinion of the world. It marked a historic turning point in the life of the Korean nationals in Japan, since they have been able to enjoy a new life after their home-coming.

The returnees from Japan, who were long subjected to national oppression and humiliation in the alien land, are enjoying a new, happy life in their motherland as the masters of the country and are giving full play to their creative wisdom and talents for the prosperity and development of the country.

Of the compatriots returned from Japan, three have been elected to the Supreme People's Assembly and 916 to the local people's assemblies at all levels.

They are working hard as faithful servants of the people. And over 2,500 of the returnees have been decorated by the State for their distinguished services in the construction of a new society.

The repatriates have jobs according to their wishes, send their sons and daughters to schools at all levels without paying school expenses and enjoy free medical treatment.

The Korean nationals in Japan have become all the more firmly convinced, from their experience over the past seven years, that the socialist North Korea alone, and not South Korea occupied by the U.S. imperialists, is their true motherland and earnestly hope the continuation of the repatriation operation. In Japan, the number of our compatriots applying for repatriation is increasing with each passing day.

The Japanese people, honest-minded people of the world and many of the international organizations, are demanding unhampered repatriation of the Korean nationals from Japan.

The Sato government of Japan, however, is persistently scheming to undermine the repatriation work. It has ulterior political motives to cater to the wishes of the United States and its puppets in South Korea.

The Japanese Government instigated the Japan Red Cross Society to send last August to the Korean Red Cross Society what they called the "agreed terms" which said the repatriation agreement would be abrogated after another year of operation.

At the same time, the Japanese authorities are more frequently resorting to all kinds of obstructive acts in various parts of Japan such as the refusal to accept the applications of the Korean residents for repatriation.

Such actions are a violation of the basic human rights of the Korean citizens in Japan and unpardonable hostile acts against the Korean people. The current repatriation agreement, which was signed between the Korean and Japanese Red Cross Societies on the basis of the legal status and historic conditions of the Korean nationals in Japan — citizens of a sovereign state — fully accords with the principles of international law and the requirements of humanitarianism.

The Koreans in Japan are people who, as the victims of Japan's policy of aggression and war, were forcibly taken to Japan or the sons and daughters of these people.

The Japanese Government assumes an unavoidable legal and moral responsibility to ensure the repatriation of the Korean nationals who wish to return to their homeland So long as there are applicants for home-coming, the repatriation operation must continue, and there is no reason or ground whatsoever to abrogate the repatriation agreement.

Ri Jip

Returnees from Japan Say

On the occasion of the 7th anniversary of the arrival of the first batch of the home-coming Korean nationals from Japan, reporters of the Korean Central News Agency had a round-table talk with returnees from Japan.

Participants in the round-table talk were **Gwak Tae Yong**, Assistant Director of the Pyongyang City General Branch of the Industrial Bank who returned home with the first batch of repatriates; **Han Sok Jung**, worker at the passenger car shop of the Pyongyang Electric Locomotive Plant who repatriated with the fourth batch of returnees; **Ri Wol Jung**, member of the Oesong district committee of the Democratic Women's Union of Korea in Pyongyang who returned with the 25th batch of repatriates; **Ha Ung Dae**, teacher at the English language chair of the foreign language department of the Pyongyang Normal College who repatriated with the 57th batch of the returnees; **Bu Yong Ji**, Vice-Chairman of the Democratic Women's Union Committee at the Son-gyo Knit Goods Factory in Pyongyang who returned home with the 72nd batch of repatriates.

WORTHWHILE LIFE IN THE HOMELAND

Reporter: Today marking the 7th anniversary of the arrival of the first batch of home-coming compatriots from Japan, I believe you must be full of emotion. Will you please tell us about the impressions you've got in the homeland?

Gwak Tae Yong: My heart, like all other returnees', is full of deep emotion. I'm especially deeply impressed because, I believe, I returned home by the first repatriation ship. I still have a vivid memory of the day I set my foot on the soil of the motherland. But seven years have already gone since then. If I were in Japan I would have felt those seven years as lengthy as 70 years. While we were in Japan, not a single day passed without worrying about our livelihood.

Ri Wol Jung: I lived the same miserable life as others did in Japan. Barely eking out a living and with food often running out, it was hard for us to cover school expenses of our sons and daughters. But in the motherland now my six sons and daughters are all studying at school free of charge. My eldest son, graduate from the Hamhung Power College, is now working as a research associate at the Power-machine Designing Institute. My eldest daughter graduated from the Pyongyang College of Construction this year and four other sons and daughters are now studying at colleges, higher technical school or middle school. My husband, deputy director of the Pyongyang Aluminum Factory, studied at the National Economy College. I learned how to read and write at the working people's school here and is now a member of the Democratic Women's Union Committee.

Han Sok Jung: I hail from the island of Cheju. I started to work as a hired hand at the age of 13, and was drafted for labour service in Japan. After the defeat of Japanese imperialism in August 1945 I returned home. But the conditions in South Korea under the U.S. control were worse than before the liberation.

I, therefore, went to Japan, where unemployment, poverty, humiliation and insult were awaiting me.

Returned home by the repatriation boat, I was reunited with my mother and younger brothers and sisters from whom I had been separated for nearly 30 years.

PERSECUTION MUST BE STOPPED

Reporter: The Japanese reactionary ruling circles, as you know, are stepping up their suppression of Korean nationals in Japan and are scheming to prevent their home-coming. Have you anything to say more about the unlawful action of the Japanese authorities?

Ha Ung Dae: As we experienced in Japan, the Japanese ruling circles cruelly persecute Korean nationals in Japan. They practise discrimination and take restrictive measures against the Korean nationals in every way, intimidate, threaten and murder them. Arson is another means they resort to in persecuting the Korean nationals. They are clumsily manoeuvring to impose "ROK" nationality upon Korean nationals in Japan and shamelessly scheming to abrogate the repatriation agreement. But they can in no way bar the repatriation of the Korean nationals in Japan.

As for me, I have in Japan 70-year-old mother, an elder brother and a sister. They sincerely hope for the continued repatriation operation. Why should the members of the same family live separated from each other?

The Korean nationals in Japan are people who were forcibly taken to Japan or their children. The Japanese government is under moral and legal obligation to ensure the repatriation operation. The repatriation work must continue so long as there are people who wish to return home.

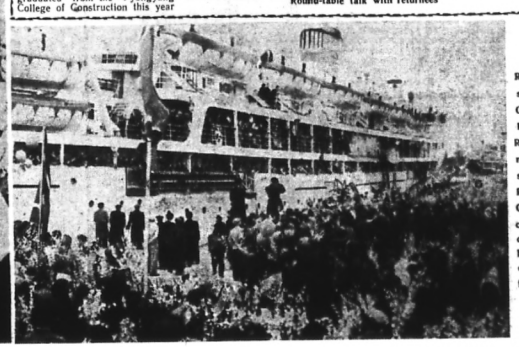
Bu Yong Ji: The Japanese ruling circles are behaving just as they did way back in 1940, the year before the outbreak of the Korean war. At that time the Japanese government, acting in accordance with the U.S. imperialist plan for a war, ruthlessly suppressed the Korean nationals in Japan and ran wild to deprive them of the opportunity for national education.

Gwak Tae Yong: Today the persecution of Korean nationals by the Japanese government has become more undisguised than ever. This shows that the present Japanese ruling circles are out-and-out stooges of the U.S. imperialists. It is clear to all that their attempt to abrogate the repatriation agreement is for the attainment of a dirty political aim of infiltrating more deeply into South Korea in step with the U.S. aggressive plan.

Bu Yong Ji: We never forget the fighting compatriots in Japan even for a moment. I am convinced that they will win final victory in their struggle, because they enjoy unanimous encouragement of the Japanese people and the honest-minded people the world over.

(KCNA)

Round-table talk with returnees



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Repatriation ships at Chongjin port

Left — Reunion after many years of separation

Right — Chongjin citizens welcoming the home-coming compatriots from Japan

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Returnee Jon Chang Hwan (left), deputy shop manager at the Pyongyang Construction Machinery Plant, giving technical counsel to a worker

Jong Gu Hyon, deputy chief engineer at the Pyongyang Wood Working Factory, with his several members of home. The family has returned from Japan

Repatriation of Koreans from Japan Must be Continued Unconditionally

Korean Red Cross Society Issues Memorandum

The Central Committee of the Korean Red Cross Society on December 15 strongly protested against the persistent scheme of the Japanese authorities to undermine, in conspiracy with the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique, the repatriation operation of the Korean citizens in Japan based on humanitarianism and the spirit of the Red Cross.

In the memorandum issued on the eve of the seventh anniversary of the arrival at the port of Chongjin of the first repatriation ships carrying Korean nationals returning from Japan, Korean Red Cross Society points out that the Japanese militarists are dreaming of facilitating their reinvasion of South Korea by satisfying the demand of the Pak Jung Hi clique for the discontinuance of the repatriation work.

The memorandum holds that the Japanese government is fully responsible for ensuring the repatriation of the Korean nationals in Japan both in view of the crimes committed by the Japanese imperialists against the Korean people in the past and of international law and international practice.

The repatriation of the Korean nationals in Japan, stresses the memorandum, is going on in accordance with an agreement between the Korean and Japanese Red Cross organisations and this agreement should be extended unconditionally as long as there are people who wish to return home.

If continues:

The agreement on the repatriation of Korean nationals in Japan, signed between the Korean and Japanese Red Cross organisations, can never be abrogated arbitrarily by any one party.

Still a large number of Korean nationals in Japan desire to return to their homeland — the Democratic People's Republic of Korea — and their number is growing continuously.

No one is allowed to encroach upon the rights of the Korean nationals in Japan to return to their homeland.

The repatriation operation of the Korean nationals in Japan not only accords with the freedom of choice of residence, the Red Cross principles and the spirit of humanitarianism but also completely coincides with international law and international practice.

It is entirely natural, therefore, that the Korean nationals in Japan are opposing determinedly the unjustifiable undermining activities of the Japanese authorities to bar their way of repatriation to their homeland — the Democratic People's Republic of Korea — and all the democratic political parties and public organizations as well as public figures of broad circles of Japan and progressive peoples the world over are actively supporting and encouraging them.

The Japanese authorities should discontinue at once their inhuman actions intended to obstruct the repatriation of the Korean nationals in Japan.

If the Japanese government, turning a deaf ear to the just demand of the Korean and Japanese peoples and peace-loving people of the whole world, persists in its attempt to frustrate the repatriation operation of the Korean nationals in Japan, it will have to bear full responsibility for all the consequences arising therefrom.

In the memorandum, the Central Committee of the Korean Red Cross Society expresses the conviction that its just stand and demand for the continuation of the repatriation operation will enjoy the rightful support and sympathy of the Korean and Japanese peoples as well as the world's people who treasure humanitarianism.

Pyongyang Marks Repatriation Anniv.

A Pyongyang meeting marking the 7th anniversary of the start of the repatriation of Korean citizens in Japan was held on December 16 at the Moran-bong Theatre.

It was attended by a large number of returnees from Japan, working people from factories and other enterprises and co-op farms, workers in the domains of science, culture, arts and the press and People's armymen in the city.

The presidium was occupied by Comrades Ri Hyo Sun and Ri Ju Yon, Baek Nam Wun, Vice-President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly; Kim Chon Hae and Ko Jun Taek, presidium members of the Central Committee of the United Democratic Fatherland Front, and Ro Byong Wu, former Vice-Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan.

Pak Sin Dok, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Religious Chongwu Party and Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Red Cross Society, made the report at the meeting.

He said that the repatriation operation of Korean nationals in Japan is of great significance in the life of the Korean people and it is a great auspicious event of the Korean nation in its history.

He stressed: the repatriation of Korean nationals in Japan, "a great exodus from a capitalist country to a socialist country" as the world's people say, powerfully demonstrates the incomparable superiority of the socialist system established in our country.

When compatriots in Japan are returning to the bosom of their motherland, shaking off the grievous life in the foreign land, the Pak Jung Hi clique are trading off ragged and hunger-stricken people to foreign capitalists under the name of "emigration" and "labour export," and they have already sent 60,000 puppet troops to the shambles of South Vietnam, the reporter said.

Pointing out that the Japanese authorities, at the instigation of U.S. imperialism, are resorting to every conceivable machination to wreck the repatriation work, he continued:

The Japanese government must discontinue at once the mean intrigue to undermine the repatriation of Koreans in Japan and return all the Koreans who wish to return to the D.P.R.K. in accordance with the repatriation agreement and on the principle of humanitarianism.

The repatriation operation must be continued and the repatriation agreement be extended unconditionally without amendment as long as there are people who wish to return home.

BRILLIANT RECORDS

— Success of Korean football team in Japan —

According to reports from Tokyo, a Korea-Japan friendship match between the Korean football team in Japan and the Hitachi company football team of Japan was held at the stadium of Korea University in Tokyo on November 19.

The Hitachi company team is known as one of the strongest teams in the football world of Japan's business circles.

In the match, the Korean eleven beat the Japanese 2:0, winning one goal in the first half and the other in the second half. With this match the Korean team has finished its yearly schedule.

In its round-trip matches in various parts of Japan this year, the Korean team had 35 matches with Japanese teams with 31 wins and three draws.

Korean football team in Japan playing a game with a Japanese team

Chollima Work-team Movement Develops

RECENTLY the Central Committees of the General Federation of Trade Unions and the Agricultural Working People's Union newly awarded the title of Chollima (winged horse) workteam to 127 workteams in the fields of industry, education, culture and public health and to 370 workteams in agriculture.

The Chollima Workteam Movement is a powerful impetus to the development of the national economy and an ideal method of drawing working masses into economic management, and it is a medium of mass education for remoulding all the people into men of a new type.

Ten years ago the Korean working people, in response to the appeal of the December Plenum of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, brought about a new upsurge in socialist construction, smashing passivism and conservatism and the old rated capacities and standards, tapping and mobilizing domestic reserves and creating new records and new technique in reliance upon their own strength.

In 1957 workers of the blooming shop of the Kangson Steel Plant turned out twice as much steel slab from a rolling machine as its rated capacity and workers of the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Works produced 1.4 times as much pig iron as in the previous year.

When the working people of the country launched out into the struggle for accelerating socialist construction faster and more vigorously, the Party took measures for developing it, realizing that it was not a temporary movement but a great mass movement reflecting the general trend of socialist construction in the country.

Thus began the great upsurge in the Chollima movement in socialist construction.

This movement has thenceforth been deepened and developed, in the course of which the working class unfolded the Chollima workteam movement.

Since the members of the Jin Ung Won workteam of No. 3 electric furnace, steel workshop of the Kangson Steel Plant, raised the first torch of the Chollima workteam movement in March, 1959, this patriotic movement has spread to all spheres and work units embracing the masses of all lines, and developed from the Chollima workteam movement to Chollima workshop and then Chollima factory movement.

Up to the present in the Industrial field 14,214 workteams have received the title of Chollima workteam, 141 workshops the title of Chollima workshop, and 27 factories the title of Chollima factory. In education 11 schools the title of Chollima school, and in agriculture 6,238 work-teams the title of Chollima work-team.

"One for all, all for one," "If you are ahead of others help others" — these are the guide to action for the Chollima riders.

Those who were lagging behind others in the past have become the advanced today and the whole collective, united as one man, is devoting its all energies for revolution and construction of the country.

The Chollima workteam movement has now developed into a mass patriotic movement for further fortifying the country's independent economic foundation, unifying the divided country and relieving the South Korean people at the earliest date.

Chollima riders participating in this patriotic movement are registering as their teammates the patriots of South Korea who were sacrificed while fighting for the country's unification and waging an intensive drive for increased production to produce their shares and prepare material and funds for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the devastated South Korean economy after the country's unification.

Workers of the Daean Electrical Machinery Plant with the title of Chollima assembling large-size transformers to be sent to power plants and substations Photo by Rim Sun Jik

Branch Factories in Countryside

Recently the Local Industry Committee of Songhwa County, South Hwanghae Province, has been setting up a branch factory in each co-operative farm in the county. The committee carried out a survey of the material resources, manpower and reserve of materials on each farm in the county before sending competent technical personnel of the county food-stuff factory to the branch factories.

Kim Gi-Hyon, leader of the oil manufacturing work-team of the county food-stuff factory, now on the Gwanyang Co-operative Farm, helped the farm in building a branch factory, which now serves as a pattern for other co-operative farms. He took measures to press oil and soy from the grain the co-op farm had put aside for fodder use and feed the by-products to the cattle. The county manufactured the necessary equipment for itself and supplied it to the co-op farm.

The mother factory (the county food-stuff factory) has popularized this experience. Branch factories have been set up in nine co-operative farms. These branch factories employing family members not engaged in farming carry on production under the patronage of the technical personnel from the mother factory.

The county machine repair plant sent necessary machines such as compressors, distillers, crushers and vermicelli driers to the branch factories.

On Gwanyang, Onchon and other co-op farms, branch factories have already gone into operation. Every co-operative farm in the county will run a branch food-stuff factory by the end of the year.

The County Co-operative Farm Management Committee has included in the next year's farming plan the problem of securing raw materials for the branch factories.

Each co-operative farm will include in its farming plan the production of fruits, vegetables, meat and oil bearing crops for use as raw materials. This is another example of the local industry in our country being steadily expanded and coming closer to the residents.

Yun Won Gil

Short Story

A FISHERMAN AND A BOY

By Kim Chang Su
Drawing by Son Chang Hak

(1)

AN aged man named Sok Bom was standing in front of a hotel. His weather-beaten face looked as rough as the sharkskin. At first sight one could tell he was a fisherman. He was looking for a boy who would readily receive from him a red scarf of the Young Pioneers of Korea.

It was hardly probable that he would meet a boy whom he knew here in North Korea. Because he is a fisherman from South Korea. Ten days earlier, his boat was hit by a storm while fishing and was in great danger when the marines of the Korean People's Armed Forces at the risk of their lives, came to the rescue.

The fishermen from South Korea were accorded cordial hospitality everywhere in North Korea. In the eyes of the people welcoming the compatriots from South Korea were tears for joy over the meeting. *(South Korean fishermen were rescued from disaster whenever their boats, driven adrift in a storm, entered the territorial waters of North Korea. The fishermen had a good rest and visited factories, farming villages and cultural facilities in North Korea before they returned home. North Koreans repaired their boats and tackles and provided them with all the necessary facilities when they left*

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home.—Ed.)

The South Korean fishermen received gifts from their fellow countrymen in the North. They were thankful for this. Sok Bom was presented with a red scarf by a girl when he visited a Young Pioneers' holiday home. This gift caused him a sort of anxiety rather than joy. The girl, with tears in her eyes, implored him not to fail to give the scarf to his ten-year-old youngest son. The old man was hesitant for a while before receiving the red scarf. He was sure that the red scarf would cause him a trouble should he carry it with him to South Korea. The puppet authorities would find fault with him the moment he arrived in South Korea. They would whip him to a jelly accusing him of having been to the North on purpose and confiscate on some pretext or other the gifts he had received from North Koreans. The moment they noticed the red thing, they would be terror-stricken as at a time-bomb on the verge of explosion. Then they would grow bloodthirsty and take him to a police station. Should he make desperate efforts, he might fool them. He would be risking danger by carrying home the red scarf. It meant that he should be prepared to face their cruelty. But the old man lacked the courage to do so. He even thought

Opportunity of Learning

Prof. SOK IN HAE

The Sixth Session of the Third Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea decided after discussions to go over from the current seven-year secondary compulsory education to a nine-year compulsory technical education. Introduction of a nine-year compulsory education is of great significance in the historical development of Korea.

Enforcement of compulsory education in a country, it may be said, marks an occasion for a radical turn in the development of its national culture.

Compulsory education, needless to say, can be introduced only when factors, both subjective and objective, are ripe for it and necessary preparations have been made.

Ideal Inherent

It is an ideal inherent in man to learn things and acquire rich knowledge. It is very difficult for men to materialize this lofty ideal.

The Korean people have done a great deal of work over the past 20 years.

Having gone through stern ordeals in their endeavours to transform society and conquer nature since they were freed from the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism, the Korean people have turned their country, once a backward one, into a developed, socialist industrial-agricultural state, into a fine land for people to live in. These achievements may well be called a myth in view of the fact that they have been attained on the debris of the war fought for three years from 1950 to 1953 against the U.S. aggressors.

In step with these achievements, there has been rapid progress in the nation's culture and education and, as a result, we have prospects of further development of the country.

The educational and technical standards of people can serve as a criterion of the wisdom and intelligence of the nation concerned.

There is a saying that ignorance is as horrid as an evil spirit. This is meant to say man is a product of education.

knowledge is might, and this means, it can be said, that man's judgement of value depends upon it. All this, in the final analysis, is closely connected with the education and culture of man. All sorts of work in the world are planned and carried out by man and from this it follows that prosperity of a state and a nation depends on education.

Under the feudal reigns when the policy of keeping people ignorant was followed and then under the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism when the aim of education was to enslave them, the Korean people had for a long time had their sagacity trampled down and had not been accorded any chance to display their outstanding talents. Their long-cherished desire came true when the people's government was set up after the country's liberation in 1945. An opportunity of learning is given to the working people and their sons and daughters.

With the building up of the ranks of intellectuals, the way has been paved for the independent development of the country and the nation's everlasting prosperity.

Many difficulties were overcome before the working people acquired scientific and technical knowledge, before the rising generation were trained into well-qualified workers of the new society.

Big Progress

The Korean people, under the sagacious leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung, achieved a big progress in a short space of time. They enjoy a happy life, free from the worries about food, clothing and housing, from the care about their children's education, learning as much as they wish and giving full play to their talents.

The Korean people's ideal has been materialized in our time.

In order to consolidate the victorious socialist system and hasten its complete triumph, it is necessary to develop to a higher stage the productive forces and all spheres of culture of the country.

Persons of New Type

Introduction of a universal nine-year compulsory education is a measure for satisfying the social demands that are mature in our country. The realities today, when science and technology are coming into an all-round efflorescence, call for equipping the rising generation with more profound knowledge of science and technology and training them into persons who are staunch politically and ideologically and are on a high cultural and technical level.

It was to meet this demand that the decision was taken on extending the term of the current compulsory education by another two years and expanding the contents of education. This educational system is designed to train the younger generation into persons of a new type—able and educated builders of socialism who can operate up-to-date machines at production sites and do their bit in promoting the cultural revolution.

This new step, which enables the pupils to equip themselves with the fundamentals of science at the stage of common education, will conduce to improving the instructions at the higher educational establishments, to laying the foundations for steadily raising our science and technology to the world's level and, on account of its advantage of enhancing the general knowledge and cultural and technical standards of the working people, to powerfully promoting the nation's technical, cultural and ideological revolutions.

Hence the change in the education system and the training of the rising generation into persons of a new type who are developed harmoniously.

Students of the Changdok Middle School
Photo by Kim Gwang Su

(3)

of leaving the red scarf behind somewhere in a hotel room when going home. But, he knew, it would be too thankless. Should his co-fishermen come to know about this, they would reproach him severely. That was why he went out on the road in front of the hotel where he would meet a boy to whom he could give the red scarf. There was a stream of pedestrians along the road flanked by flower-beds. A group of Young Pioneers were walking along the sidewalk on the other side of the road, singing a song.

A boy was coming up along the sideway on this side of the road. He wore a short-sleeved blue shirt and knee-breeches exposing his knees. He looked some ten years old.

His red scarf was a brand-new one and he seemed not to be accustomed to wearing it. This suggested he became a Young Pioneer only recently. His cheeks were as pink as an apple and his lips as red as a ripe plum.

"What a cute little boy he is! Children of his age are readily obedient to the grown-ups. If I gave him the red scarf he would even dance for joy..." the old fisherman thought to himself.

He stood in the way of the boy. There was no pedestrian on the sideway then.

"You're a Children's Pioneer, aren't you?" the

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old fisherman called out to the boy. He knew by then the term Young Pioneers to be Children's Pioneers.

The boy looked up at him in surprise. There was an air of reproach about his black eyes for the old man's ignorance of the Young Pioneers.

"Come along with me, will you?"

The old man grasped the boy's small, soft hand with his which was as rough as the roots of an old tree. The boy still more surprised when he went to the courtyard of the hotel along with the old man.

"You may not know who I am, kid. I'm from South Korea," the fisherman told the boy.

"You are from South Korea, you mean. Good morning, Granddad," exclaimed the boy with a mingled note of gladness and surprise.

"Good morning, my dear boy."

Forgetting all cares for a while, the old man laughed heartily. The boy was such a sweet little one that the old man felt he could talk with him all day long without getting tired. He began to chat with the boy half for fun.

"By the way, why are you going to school alone?"

"I was a bit late as I'd been playing on Gayagum (national instrument) at home," said the

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boy with a flush.

"You're rich, aren't you?"

"Rich? My father's a worker," the boy answered.

"You mean your father's a worker..."

People are usually inclined to think of what they lack when they see before their eyes the object of desire. Before the eyes of the old fisherman floated the lean face of his youngest son who used to say "I wish I were a fish subsisting without rice."

"Granddad, what do you want me to do for you?"

The fisherman raised his head as if he had been relieved of an agony.

"Well, I'll present you with a good thing," said the old man taking a red scarf out of his pocket.

"Take it if you like."

The boy seemed to jump at the offer, but soon he checked himself, only gazing at the fisherman in the face.

"What's the matter with you, can't believe me?"

"Granddad, who's given you this?" asked the boy thoughtfully.

"A girl asked me to give it to my youngest son," said the fisherman blushing to the roots

PATRIOTIC EFFORTS

For Preservation of Mother Tongue

FROM the late 19th century to the early 20th century when there was an approaching danger for Korea to be reduced to a colony of Japanese imperialism which was openly stepping up its aggression, her patriotic and progressive intellectuals carried on a patriotic movement for cultural enlightenment in order to save the country from the crisis, preserve its sovereignty and independence and achieve social progress.

Ju Si Gyong was a prominent Korean linguist, educationist and, at the same time, an ardent patriot in the period of the patriotic movement.

December 22 this year marks the 90th anniversary of his birth. When the Gap-o Peasant War broke out in southern Korea against feudalism and foreign aggression in 1894, Ju Si Gyong took up arms at the age of 19. The war, however, ended in the defeat for the revolting peasants because of the suppression by the feudal government and the foreign aggressors' intervention. Yet people gained valuable experience and learned precious lessons. The war served as a good occasion for Ju Si Gyong in forming his outlook on the world.

In 1896 Ju Si Gyong, as a member of the Independence Association, joined the newspaper **Dokrip Sinmun**, organ of the Association. He was on the staff of the paper until 1898 when it closed down. As a journalist, he also carried on political activities against Japanese imperialism.

Motivated by an ardent destire to save the country from the daily declining fate, he made up his mind to cultivate the idea of sovereignty and independence in his compatriots. Hence he took up the study of the Korean language. He rallied people with the same mind for the study and dissemination of the Korean language. These activities of Ju Si Gyong continued unabated and became more brisk in the days when the Japanese imperialists were resorting to ruthless suppression in Korea.

He stressed that "in order to preserve the national power it is necessary to preserve and develop one's own language, conduct education for its wide dissemination and, at the same time, adjust, love and value it."

The aim of the drive for dissemination of the Korean language, he noted, was to defend the nation's sovereignty and independence and infuse progressive ideas into the minds of people.

He set up a Korean language institute at a medical school and opened an evening course and a Sunday course to give guidance in the study of the Korean language on a scientific basis. He played a leading part at the Korean Language Institute set up in the government office in 1907. His book "Korean Grammar and Phonetics" was put out in 1908. At a Korean language training school, he imparted a scientific knowledge of Korean to those who were being trained for school teachers.

His activities assumed stronger patriotic colouring after Korea was placed under Japanese colonial rule in 1910. Dauntless in face of the suppression by the Japanese colonialists, he deepened his study of Korean and exerted his utmost efforts for its correct dissemination. Thus he worked to preserve his own national language at all costs, displaying his patriotism, his love of his nation and its history.

Later he wrote "Korean Grammar" and in 1914, the year his "Phonetics of the Korean Language" was put out, he died at the age of 39. His death was caused by his overwork in the interest of the nation and for the development of his mother tongue, disregarding his health.

The seeds he had sown sprouted and bore fruits. His disciples grew into scholars and took over his cause. His scientific achievements provided the groundwork for the development of the Korean language.

His achievements which the Korean people value boil down to:

1. Development of the orthography of the Korean letters, invented in the 15th century, laying the foundation of the present-day orthography;

2. His efforts for an exclusive use of Korean by discontinuing the use of Chinese characters;

3. Commencement of the grammatical study on the basis of the scientific elucidation of the essence of Korean.

Pak Hung Byong

U.N. Flag in S. Vietnam

"Habit"— U.S. Excuse

According to news dispatches America's delegate gave the representatives from more than 100 nations an awkward excuse for the exploitation of the U.N. flag by the South Korean troops in South Vietnam at the December 14 sitting of the U.N. Political Committee. And on the same day the "foreign minister" of the puppet Seoul regime addressed a "letter" explaining the misuse of the U.N. flag to the U.N. Secretary-General.

Both the U.S. delegate and the South Korean "minister" said that the abuse of the U.N. flag was an "inadvertent mistake," namely, it was out of the "fixed habit of regarding it as a pride to carry the U.N. flag" and the "guiltless misdeed of a low-ranking serviceman."

And the South Korean official tried to assure that the United States did not instruct the South Korean puppet troops to carry the U.N. flag in South Vietnam.

His assurance is clearly demonstrative of the faithfulness of a lackey trying hard to help his master out of the tight corner but contains nothing to persuade people.

The puppet "foreign minister" told a lie that it was a "guiltless misdeed of a low-ranking serviceman" for the puppet troops of South Korea to carry the U.N. flag in South Vietnam. But his was too clumsy a lie.

How can a "low-ranking serviceman" carry the U.N. flag on his own decision from the time of a South Korean unit embarking in South Korea to leave for South Vietnam to the time of lining up in South Vietnam after its arrival there? The world still does not know that in the puppet army of South Korea there is the freedom of a soldier carrying a strange flag of his own will in front of his column.

They alleged that the misuse of the U.N. flag by the puppet troops was out of their "fixed habit." This allegation sounds plausible.

Because it is quite possible that the thought of the puppet troops of South Korea, who have had no chance to carry proudly their national flag over more than two decades owing to the Stars and Stripes and have had to fly even the U.N. flag stolen for them by the American imperialists in front of their column since 1950, should have struck the "foreign minister" of the Seoul puppet regime pressed for an answer.

It is a "habit" of the U.S. to usurp the U.N. flag in aggression and intervention in various parts of the world. Washington is now taking great pains to carry on the Vietnam war also relying on this "habit."

It is also this "habit" that allows no U.S. lackeys to stir a step forward without its permission. The Pentagon, following this "habit," instructed Pak Jung Hi to fly the U.N. flag and Pak Jung Hi implemented the instruction out of "habit." This is the true picture of the state of affairs.

It will also be necessary for the readers to know the fact that the South Korean troops in South Vietnam are flying the Stars and Stripes, together with the division flag and the U.N. flag.

Kim Gun Hyong

"S.Korea-Japan Treaty" —A Military Pact

The Central Committee of the United Democratic Fatherland Front and the Committee for Peaceful Unification of the Fatherland jointly issued a statement on December 17, the day when the Pak Jung Hi clique and the Japanese government exchanged the "ratifications" of the "South Korea-Japan Treaty" a year ago.

Developments in the past year, the statement says, clearly show that the "Treaty" is purely a document of aggression and treachery, which is aimed at aggression, not "normalisation of diplomatic relations," and at subjugation, not "co-operation."

Pointing out that the Japanese militarists have launched full-scale political, economic, cultural and military intrusion into South Korea since the exchange of the "ratifications" of the criminal "South Korea-Japan Treaty," the statement says:

The Japanese militarists provide political funds to the South Korean puppets and hatch heinous intrigues with so-called political figures of South Korea by sending a large number of political mountebanks disguised as businessmen.

The enterprises in which Japanese capital is invested account for 80 per cent in shipbuilding industry, 100 per cent in vinylchloride and bonded processing industries and 30 per cent in the iron industry. Japanese monopolies do broking for 80 per cent of South Korea's foreign trade and marine transport. Japanese goods, together with U.S. commodities, are flooding the South Korean market.

The Japanese militarists are further strengthening military collusion with the Pak Jung Hi clique by dint of the "South Korea-Japan Treaty."

They are ceaselessly hatching plots to knock together the South Korean puppet troops and the Japanese militarists' armed forces and, furthermore, to establish a "U.S.-Japan-South Korea joint operation system" through the "Treaty".

On the assumption of a real war in Korea, the Japanese militarists are now staging large-scale military exercises in mountainous areas of Hokkaido whose topographical and climatic conditions are similar to those of Korea. They also frequently conduct landing operations and operations of transport of reinforcements by mobilizing ground, naval and air forces deployed in West Japan under simulated conditions of dispatching troops to Korea.

Anticipating a war in Korea, the Japanese militarists are reorganising the system of war industries so as to meet the demand of South Korea for war supplies.

The system of delivering war supplies to South Korea is already reflected in the "third defence build-up plan" of Japan.

The Japanese monopolies engaged in the munitions industry loose their supply to South Korea of "nike ajax" and F-105 fighter-bombers as well as accessories of F-86-F, F-86-D, F-104 fighters.

The Japanese militarists frequently dispatch to South Korea even high-ranking officials in the military under various names and make them inspect military setups and strut along the Military Demarcation Line.

All these facts furnish convincing proof that the "South Korea-Japan Treaty" is, in essence, a military pact which has paved the way for the Japanese militarists' reaggression against Korea and Asia.

The statement calls for scrapping the "South Korea-Japan Treaty" which wholly runs counter to the interests of the Korean people and poses a grave menace to peace in Asia and the world.

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of his ears against his will.

"Why, then, do you give it to me? Don't you like a red scarf?" Obviously, his question was not pointless.

"Yes... yes..." He felt he was being pressed hard by something.

"Why are you going to give it to me, then? Your youngest son will certainly be glad to have it."

The boy blinked his eyes as if he were picturing the fisherman's youngest son in his mind.

"The red scarf will cause me a trouble over there in South Korea. The police will try to tack me to death," the old man said plaintively.

"Then, what about hiding it from them?" advised the boy in a whisper.

"But," the old man faltered.

The boy wore an apologetic smile on his face as if he had perceived the old man little appreciating his advice.

"Well, granddad, give me the scarf. I'll keep it in the Young Pioneers' room at our school," said the boy in a ringing voice.

"What?"

"Granddad, never mind about it. We've in our Young Pioneers' room a variety of articles such as trumpets and desks which we want to present

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to the children in the South when the country is unified. I'll keep the scarf in our Young Pioneers' room and bring it to your youngest son when going to Pusan by the unification train."

The old man felt a lump in his throat.

"What a commendable deed it is! In the North

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even children are concerned about the relief of us people in the South!" the old man thought to himself, impressed by the boy's words.

He hit his lips and tightened tightly the red scarf. He sensed fresh strength welling up from his hands spreading all over his body.

"Will you please tell me your address. I'll call on you when the country is unified," said the boy with assurance.

"Will you granddad!" implored the boy. Tears rolled down the old man's wrinkled cheeks.

"Granddad, why do you shed tears? Do you think I'm telling a lie? I never tell a lie! I'll call on you without fail when the country is unified."

There was a note of cry in the boy's voice. The fisherman couldn't keep on chatting with the boy any longer. His hands were trembling as he grasped the boy's hands. Now the scarf was covering the hands of the old man and the boy. The old man sensed the boy was taking the scarf from his hands. He felt as if some valuables were slipping off his hands.

Clutching the red scarf unconsciously, he remarked:

"Surely, never forget to come to see me. Then I, too, will tear down the Demarcation Line and greet you."

(The End)

Action against Call for North-South Exchange

The Seoul "district public procurator's office" demanded five years' imprisonment for an opposition party member by applying the "anti-communist law," said a December 17 dispatch of Dongyang Tongshin in South Korea.

The charge was brought against him as he called for "correspondence and exchange of journalists and sports teams between North and South Korea" at a meeting on May 7.

The accused, reports say, had been picked by his party as a candidate for the "Presidential nomination" in the election of 1967.

Action Programme of Japan Socialist Party

According to a report from Tokyo, the 28th Congress of the Japan Socialist Party held in Tokyo from December 6 to 9 adopted the 1967 action programme.

The programme stresses that the Japan Socialist Party will actively fight against the "Japan-ROK Treaty" and the dispatch of the South Korean puppet troops to South Vietnam and for the withdrawal of the "U.N. forces" from South Korea.

At the same time, the programme points out, the Party will strive for the expansion of the mutual visits and the economic and cultural exchanges between Japan and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and for an early realization of free travel between both countries. According to the programme, the Party is to fight against the repeal of the agreement on the repatriation of the Korean nationals in Japan, work for the unamended and unconditional extension of its term of validity, in support of the struggle of the Korean citizens in Japan for the freedom of visit to their homeland, and strive for the promotion of the struggle.

The Japan Socialist Party, the programme says, will intensify its struggle against all sorts of discrimination against and suppression of the Korean residents in Japan, such as imposition of "ROK Nationality" and acts designed to undermine their national education, and will endeavour more strenuously to guarantee the elementary human rights of the Korean nationals in Japan.

(KCNA)

How S. Korean Army Men Live and Think

South Korean Soldiers Who Have Come Over to N. Korea Recently Say:

Pak Jong In, reporter of the Pyongyang Times, had on December 16 an interview with Soh Jo'ng Han, former private of the 1st squad, 1st platoon, 1st company, 1st battalion, 5th regiment, 7th division of the South Korean puppet army, who had come over to North Korea.

* * *

I called on him at his quarters in the early morning. He received me into the parlour of a cosy brick house with a spacious front garden.

No sooner had I said "good morning" to Soh Jo'ng Han than the soldierly air disappeared from his rigorous countenance and his face lit up with soft smile.

Forced Habit

"This morning I was under a hallucination. It's hard to get rid of a habit.." said he. Then he explained that at dawn, out of habit, he called out to Pak, private first class who used to be sleeping in the bed next to his when he was serving in the South Korean puppet army.

"But there was no response. I said in whispers. I must go to the lavatory. But again no response. I stretched out my hand to wake my fellow soldier up. Then I realized I had been under a hallucination. In the South Korean army, it is a rule that when going to the lavatory at night there must be three soldiers going together. This step has been taken to 'prevent defection'," remarked the defector.

The hallucination came from this habit forced upon him while serving in the South Korean army.

He dwelt upon some aspects of the army life in South Korea.

"Four hours of hard training in the morning and the same long hours of trench digging in the afternoon reduce the South Korean soldiers to a pulp. The trench digging is 'slave labour' in every sense of the word. The only thing the soldiers are waiting for is the meal-time. Because that is a 'happy' time. But the happiness is momentary. Scanty amount of boiled rice which never fills the bowl and thin soup with little stuff in it never appease the appetite of the young soldiers.

"This evokes complaints and curses among the soldiers. The complaining soldiers are severely punished when they are discovered by the officers. Officers shout: 'You son of a bitch, complaining of hunger! Staying hunger is a sort of training, too. Lie on your limbs.' Then rains of blows by the handle of a pick fall on the poor soldiers. This is called 'punishment of the Han-River-railway-bridge type.' They've invented scores of cruel punishments over there in the South Korean army. In April this year, when I was at the Ronsan training camp, I saw a soldier of the 26th regiment beaten to death."

"The reason for the soldiers' hunger is simple. The amount of food supply is scanty originally and," he continued, "to make the matters worse, officers up to the division commander 'systematically' take away as big portion as they can from the supplies including food. The soldiers are in tatters, but when you go to the market, you will find heaps of new army uniforms and shoes on sale. The cigarette ration is ten, but four of them are stolen before the ration reaches the soldiers."

He added in a low but excited tone:

"Those who have money and powerful supporters can eat their fill, enjoy the special benefits of transfer to the unit in the rear, entrance into the military academy or the discharge from the military service.

"The South Korean army authorities say there are more than 100,000 draft evaders in South Korea. But the actual number must exceed the figure several times."

Replacement of Remains by Living Men

Hot tea was served. Snow was quietly falling in big flakes outdoors. He toned down and began to tell about his mother.

"My mother in South Korea would fancy herself in a dream if she learned that I'm alive here in North Korea. Do you ask me why? She would wonder how I managed to escape the damned army life which is regarded as a prison for young folk over there in South Korea. And more and more soldiers are being hurled into the Vietnam war. My mother's earnest desire was for me not to be sent to South Vietnam. No parents want their sons to die in an alien land. Parents who have their sons in the puppet army and those who, of their own thinking don't support the dispatch of troops to South Vietnam.

"In the early days of the dispatch of troops, the authorities said they would send to South Vietnam only 'volunteers.' But these days they give each company assignments for soldiers to be sent to Vietnam and whisk them away at night."

"But things will not go the way the rulers of South Korea want to," he toned up. "For no soldiers want to become cheap cannon fodder in the 'contract war.' They see through the aim of the Park Jung Hi clique who readily execute the orders of the United States."

SOH JO'NG HAN

When I asked the former South Korean soldier to tell how the South Korean officers and men think of the dispatch of additional troops to South Vietnam, he said:

"They ask what has become of the 50,000 men already dispatched to South Vietnam. They wonder why they don't see soldiers coming back though more and more troops are sent for replacement. They want to know why only the remains are returning home. They say the dead are being replaced with the living. Why and for whom should the South Korean youths be hurled into South Vietnam as U.S. bullet-shields and die in vain there? These are the sentiments of the South Korean soldiers.

Listening to him I recalled a news report that more than 6,000 South Korean servicemen had been killed or wounded in the Vietnam war, pictured to myself the bereaved families crying over the remains of their dear ones killed in South Vietnam and saw in my mind's eye Soh Jo'ng Han's mother anxious about her son's safety.

Then Soh gave an account of what he had witnessed:

"There was a meeting one day late in August, and there an officer and a noncommissioned officer of the 'Tiger Division' back from South Vietnam spoke. The officer first took the floor. This is what he said: The ROK army is achieving brilliant results on the Vietnam front. The U.S. troops there remain indoors even in broad daylight trembling with fear and, even when moving about in a group of from 200 to 300, they are attacked by the Vietcong. But the brave ROK army soldiers suffer no casualty. They have one or two victorious engagements a month. They win because of the tactics of encircling the Vietcong hideouts and capturing them alive, the tactics people adopt when catching birds in the nest. Over there, you'll be treated well. Every ROK soldier in Vietnam has a radio set, a camera and a watch.

"Then the noncommissioned officer appeared before the audience. He also spoke of the same thing tediously for over an hour. His speech was drawing to the close when there were bursts of laughter in the hall. Some soldiers shouted: 'You're a liar!' when they saw the noncommissioned officer asking the officer sitting by him what time it was then. He made a 'slip,' so to speak. According to what he himself said a few minutes earlier, he, a man who had just returned from Vietnam, should have a watch. The meeting closed amidst the laughter and banter of the audience."

Huge Military Barracks

About two hours had passed since the interview began when a man came in. He was Soh's colleague Kim Chung Ryol, who was a private of the second platoon, combat support company, 8th regiment, 7th division of the South Korean army before crossing over to North Korea early in November this year. Before he was conscripted for military service he was chief engineer of a fishing boat.

He joined in our conversation.

"War rackets in South Korea have been stepped up this year. Various kinds of military exercises take place in the South, East and West seas almost every day. Every time they hold such military exercises, fishing boats are obliged to lie at anchor. There were some usable fishing ports in South Korea, but they have been converted into naval ports."

Soh Jo'ng Han chimed in, telling about what he had personally seen and heard.

"In Chunchon of Kangwon Province near the Military Demarcation Line dividing Korea into North and South and in other places, the U.S. army has newly set up launching sites of atomic weapons and guided missiles, along with repair bases and training centres. ROK army officers say there are more than 80 military airfields in South Korea.

"When I was in the ROK army, Jonwu (ROK army paper) and other South Korean newspapers wrote day after day about arms reinforcement. A few days before coming over to North Korea, an officer of my battalion said that many technical personnel with college education and capable of operating new-type weapons befitting Korea's geographical features would be enlisted, that reservists would be increased in number and that preparations have been made for war."

"It is proper to say South Korea has been turned into U.S. military barracks," said Kim Chung Ryol.

When I asked Soh Jo'ng Han about the attitude of the South Korean soldiers, he said he would sing a song popular among the "ROK" army soldiers, which, he believed, could better answer me.

In a pitch dark night,
I break out of the barracks
To go to my home.

I am not afraid of MPs,
You can't stop me
From going to my home.

Pak Jong In

Sorrows at the pier. Their dear ones are being torn away from them to go to South Vietnam to serve as bullet-shields for the Yankees

Youngsters Grow into Promising Sportsmen

Students of the Pyonghwa Middle School in Pyongyang won the table-tennis and basketball games and scored good results in other events at the athletic meets among middle schools held some time ago in the capital.

They are good at both study and sports.

Most of them belong to various amateur sports groups of the school such as football, basketball, table-tennis, volleyball, track-and-field, swimming, gymnastics and skating, carried on after the class.

On "sports day" that comes several times a month in the school, all students display their technique and skill. Members of the table-tennis group Hong Gwang Ho, Oh Se Yo'ng and Ri Dong Son have already drawn the attention of experts.

Gymnastics and callisthenics are popular among school boys and girls. They were decorated by the government for their good performance in mass gymnastics displays. Scores of championship cups and banners are on display in the sports room of the school.

The school has produced top-notch table-tennis players Pak Sin Il and Kim Yo'ng Sam, footballer Gang Bong Chil, a merited sportsman, and other noted sportsmen, over thirty in all.

Amateur sports groups are functioning in all schools in North Korea, but each school has its own speciality. The Inhung Middle School, Pyongyang, is noted for its strong football team. It has held the championship of the national children and youth soccer tournaments for several years running. Its young footballers, fourteen to fifteen years old, are engaged in hard training with the will to become football aces.

Children and youths in Ju-ul, a northern sanatory centre, are much interested in model aircraft flight. One of them broke the record of the master of sports and thirty others have passed various grades, one of them the first grade.

Teenagers also attend sports clubs. In North Korea there are over 150 sports clubs embracing thousands of young sports lovers. After school they are given training by sports experts.

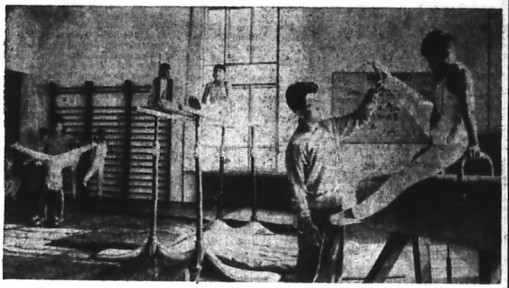
These clubs have turned out many aces, among them women speed-skaters Kim Song Sun and Han Pil Hwa and footballers Pa' Sung Jin and Ri Chan Myong.

Hong Yong Jun

Korean Mass Gymnastics Display Instructors Return from the Congo (B)

Korean mass gymnastics display instructors returned home recently from the Congo (Brazzaville). Associate Professor Kim Gyong Ae, merited athlete and Vice-Chairman of the Korean Mass Gymnastics Display Association, and three other instructors had been in the Republic of the Congo (B) since last June at the invitation of the Congolese (B) Government.

Prior to their departure for home, they were awarded medals from the Congo (B) Government. An awarding ceremony was held at the Presidential Palace on November 23. Associate Professor Kim Gyong Ae was decorated with the Merited Officer Medal and three others with Merited Horseman Medals.



Schoolboys doing gymnastic exercises at the Students' and Children's Palace in Pyongyang

KOREAN Stamps

A set of four stamps featuring Mt. Gumgang are among the numerous stamps on scenic spots in Korea published by the Ministry of Communications of the D.P.R.K. This set of stamps, six-coloured, gravured, 24 × 36 mm., was issued on December 30, 1964.

Stamp 1. Samsonam (Rocks of Three Fairies). 2 *jon*.

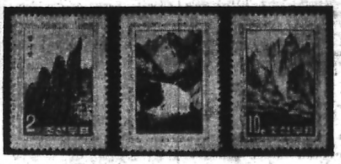
These three rocks soaring high sto the sky side by side present a wonderful view.

Stamp 2. Kyonjudam (Ponds of Beads), 4 *jon*.

Two ponds lie like two blue beads strung together. Hence they are called Ponds of Beads.

Stamp 3. Manmulsang (Rocks of Varied Shapes), 10 *jon*.

Folds of rocks, steep cliffs and rocks of different shapes form Manmulsang which presents one of the wonderful views of Mt. Gumgang.



NOTICE

Registration of the undermentioned brands has been approved and such brands will constitute a good delivery against contracts maturing after this date.

	Brand
STANDARD LEAD	"K.M."
STANDARD ZINC	"K.M."

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Korea Metals and Chemicals Export & Import Corporation, Nampo, Korea (North)

Produced at Nampo, Korea (North)

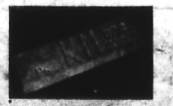
Secretary

LONDON METAL EXCHANGE
14th September, 1966

ZINC (ELECTROLYTIC)

Chemical composition:

Grade	Zn content (%)	Foreign matters (%, less than)			
		Pb	Fe	Cd	Cu
Zn-0	99.99	0.005	0.003	0.002	0.001
Zn-1	99.96	0.015	0.010	0.010	0.001



LEAD (ELECTROLYTIC)

Chemical composition:

Grade	Pb content (%)	Foreign matters (%, less than)								
		Ag	Cu	As	Sn	Sb	Fe	Zn	Bi	Na+Ca
1	99.992	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.003
2	99.994	0.0009	0.0009	0.0009	0.0009	0.0009	0.0009	0.0009	0.0009	
3	99.996	0.0009	0.0009	0.0008	0.0009	0.0009	0.0009	0.0009	0.0009	

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